

specimens being obtained by Dr. Leighton. The type material is from the lower part of the pink loess. The variety does not occur (apparently) in the higher or later loess deposits of this region.

*Polygyra profunda pleistocenica* n. var.

Shell uniformly smaller than typical *profunda*, more solid, with slightly higher spire and proportionally smaller aperture and umbilicus; the color bands are developed in but two specimens of the 19 specimens examined, the majority of the individuals being unicolored.

Greatest diameter, 22; height, 14.7 mm. Holotype. U. I. No. P. 751 A.

Greatest diameter, 24; height, 14 mm. Paratype. U. I. No. P. 751 B.

Greatest diameter, 26; height, 14.7 mm. Paratype. U. I. No. P. 751 C.

This race or variety of *profunda* is the most common land shell in the loess of the vicinity of Alton. The characteristics noted above will easily distinguish it from typical *profunda*. This variety recalls *Polygyra profunda strontiana* Clapp (Ann. Carnegie Mus. X, p. 537, pl. xxxii, figs. 13-15, 1916), the sizes being about the same in the two forms. In *strontiana*, however, the spire is higher and the shell of different shape. *Pleistocenica* is not common in the lower deposits of the loess near Alton nor in the higher deposits. It reaches its greatest development near the middle of the pink loess, from which the greater number of specimens came.

From pink loess on cliff of loess, corner Market and East 6th Street, Alton, Madison Co., Illinois.

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NOTE ON A PREOCCUPIED GENERIC NAME IN CEPHALOPODS.

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BY S. STILLMAN BERRY, REDLANDS, CALIFORNIA.

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In 1913 (Zool. Anz., Bd. 42, p. 590) I proposed the name *Acroteuthis* as that of a genus of cephalopods having the *Sepia media* Linnæus 1767 as type, the said genus being

practically equivalent to the old *Teuthis* Schneider 1784, *not* of Linnæus 1766, which is a genus of fishes.

It has recently been called to my attention that *Acroteuthis* in this sense is itself invalid by reason of the existence of a prior usage of the same name in connection with a fossil genus of the same group of mollusks, a fact which had escaped my notice because of an almost complete lack from my library of the literature of cephalopod paleontology.

To remedy this unfortunate situation, I would suggest that the name *Acruroteuthis* be adopted as a substitute for *Acroteuthis* Berry 1913.

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#### NOTES ON A SMALL COLLECTION OF SHELLS FROM ALASKA.\*

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BY FRANK C. BAKER.

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A small collection of Alaska mollusks has recently been given to the Museum of Natural History which is of considerable interest. It was collected by Dr. Henry B. Ward, head of the Department of Zoology, University of Illinois, while engaged in survey work for the United States Bureau of Fisheries. The shells were collected incidentally during the months of July and August. The two bodies of water from which the material was collected are in the Copper River drainage and their location is thus described by Dr. Ward:

“The two lakes referred to as the locations from which the mollusks came are both in the drainage of the Copper River. Long Lake lies just off the Chitina River, which is the main tributary of the Copper River. The lake is right alongside the Copper River and the Northwestern Railway track, and is something like 150 miles from Cordova.

“Saint Anne Lake empties into Lake Klutina, which in turn empties through the Klutina River into the Copper River. This is on the west side of the drainage basin, about 250 miles from the Long Lake locality.”

\* Contribution from the Museum of Natural History, University of Illinois, No. 12.